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MONTANA LABOR MARKET

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Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Albert F. Root, Commissioner | Chadwick H. Smith, Chairman | Paul R. McClure, Commissioner
Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

FL. 202. 4 DECEMBER, 1959

Employment In Montana 9,100 Less Than Year Ago

Over the year decline of 9,100 in Montana's non-farm employment is reflected in preliminary estimates for November. Wage earners on payrolls of industry and commerce measured 155,500 at mid-month compared with 164,600 in November of 1958. Sixty-eight per cent of the employment loss from last year is directly chargeable to the troubled mining idustry. Over the year employment decline in metal mining alone is 3,700 with an additional loss of 2,500 workers at smelters which process and refine ores from Butte's pits and hills.

Other Industries Also Down

Employment declines from a year ago also show in contract construction, down 1,800, the trade industries, and the transportation and utilities group down 500 each, and the service industries down 400.

Third Month of Deficit

November was the third consecutive month to show less employment than the corresponding month a year earlier. The annual seasonal decline, more advanced this year because of adverse weather conditions, and spreading effects of the metal mines strike share the responsibility for the deficit.

October-November Loss of 3,700

Seasonal fluctuations in employment followed the usual October-November pattern, but with greater force. The result was a shrinkage of 3,700 from the 159,200 October employment figure.

Two Groups Show Gain

The influx of finance and loan company offices in Montana this year helped to bring employment in the finance, insurance, and real estate group up 200 over last November. The largest gain was recorded in government, up 1,000, primarily in education, both state and local.

Mid-November Storm, Metals Dispute, Seasonal Declines, Leave 17,740 Idle at End of Month

Jobseekers in Montana's labor markets built up rapidly through last month, reaching a record breaking 17,740 work applicants carrying into December. This was 4,600 above the jobseeker count of the previous November and 10,600 more than the November average for the nine years, 1950-58. Five of the state's local employment offices accounted for 60 per cent of the total jobseeker count. Butte led the list with 3,164 followed by Great Falls, 2,478; Billings, 1,978; Kalispell, 1,662; and Anaconda, 1,395.

Major forces which contributed to the increased supply of job applicants during the month included a severe winter storm which struck the state on November 11, virtually closing down all outside work, and the prolonged metal mining strike which continued to cause secondary unemployment especially in Butte and Anaconda. More small businesses were forced to close in Butte, and most merchants planned little or no extra hiring for the holiday season. Some were providing only half-time employment for their regular employees. The number of work applicants in the state is expected to climb steadily during the next three months as the weather worsens, and should no early settlement in the metal mining dispute be reached. A recent proposal by management officials that the strikers return to work for a six-moith period while negotiations continue awaits union reaction. Should the proposal be rejected, the jobseeker count could reach 25,000 by February. Last February 21,802 jobseekers were seeking employment through local employment offices in the state.

Seasonal Trends Mixed

The Christmas tree harvest in western Montana is at an end. Hundreds of seasonal workers were released at Missoula with completion of sugar refining operations there. Plants at Billings, Sidney, and Hardin will operate through December when more than a thousand workers will be released. Railroad track and maintenance crews were cut to winter forces in most areas of the state. Farm labor demand began to decline with only limited need for livestock feeders during severe weather. Main street hiring of extra workers for the holiday season was not in the force of former years. In some areas service establishments including cafes, service stations, farm equipment houses and others were reducing personnel with the weakening of economic patterns during the winter months.

UCC Claims Climb Rapidly

Secondary unemployment caused by the prolonged metal mining dispute coupled with the annual seasonal employment decline were the major reasons for rising unemployment. Unemployment claims for the week ending December 12 totaled 13,039, the highest weekly claim total for the second week in December for the past 20 years. Benefits were first payable in Montana in July, 1939. The heaviest concentrates of jobless claimants were in Butte, 2,443; Great Falls, 1,570; Billings, 1,428, and Anaconda, 1,160. On November 21 Montana's ratio of insured unemployment at 8.9 per cent was third highest in the nation.

The employment, hours and earnings data in this publication are adjusted to first quarter 1959 benchmarks. Revised figures for 1958 and 1959 are available on request. A future supplement to this publication will contain the revised figures from 1956 to date.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MANUFACTURING AND MINING INDUSTRIES
(per 100 employees)

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATE						SEPARATION RATE								
	Total			New Hire			Total			Quit			Layoff		
	1) Oct 1959	2) Sep 1959	Oct. 1958	Oct. 1959	Sep. 1959	Oct. 1958	Oct. 1959	Sep. 1959	Oct. 1958	Oct. 1959	Sep. 1959	Oct. 1958	Oct. 1959	Sep. 1959	Oct. 1958
3) All Manufacturing	4)	4)	2.9	4)	4)	2.4	4)	4)	4.2	4)	4)	1.8	4)	4)	1.7
Durable Goods	4)	4)	3.6	4)	4)	2.9	4)	4)	4.3	4)	4)	2.1	4)	4)	1.4
Primary Metal	4)	4)	1.4	4)	4)	1.0	4)	4)	2.1	4)	4)	0.9	4)	4)	0.9
3) Nondurable Goods	2.2	2.8	1.7	2.1	2.7	1.5	2.9	5.2	4.1	1.4	2.9	1.3	1.3	2.0	2.2
All Mining	4)	4)	13.1	4)	4)	1.7	4)	4)	5.5	4)	4)	3.9	4)	4)	0.9
Metal Mining	4)	4)	16.6	4)	4)	0.3	4)	4)	5.6	4)	4)	4.7	4)	4)	0.2

1) Preliminary rates based on all data available at publication time. 2) Figures previously revised on more complete returns.
3) Excludes sugar and canning industries. Total separations include discharges and miscellaneous separations.
1959 rates not strictly comparable with 1958 rates due to change in reporting form from which basic data are obtained.
4) Figures not available due to industry wide labor dispute in metal mining and primary metals. *Less than 0.05.

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Along the Hiring Line—Field Summary, Dec. 1

ANACONDA, Deer Lodge, Philipsburg—(1,395 jobseekers, 93 new; 1,194 men, 201 women). Economic conditions worsen as metal mining strike lengthens. Worker layoffs prevalent in trade and service industries. Seasonal downturn in construction and agriculture idled hundreds more. High labor surpluses in most classifications.

BILLINGS, Columbus, Hardin, Hysham, Laurel, Red Lodge, Roundup—(1,978 jobseekers, 862 new; 1,473 men, 505 women). November building permits totaled nearly ½ million dollars chiefly for new homes, remodeling projects, and small commercial buildings. Billings-Laurel super highway started with crew of 10. Less than 100 employed on all area road building projects. Division railroad employment steady but extra gangs cut to winter minimum. Employment in trade and service industries expanding during holiday buying season. Surpluses of general farm labor in area.

BOZEMAN, Ennis, Three Forks, Trident—(508 jobseekers, 191 new; 321 men, 187 women). Work on commercial and college buildings continues as weather allows. Sewer and water mains laid on new 40-unit housing development. Normal employment maintained in lumbering and sawmills. Labor supply adequate to meet current needs.

BUTTE, Virginia City, Whitehall—(3,164 jobseekers, 269 new; 2,636 men, 528 women). Metal mining strike in 104th day at end of November. Reduced employment evident in most major industrial groups; some employers providing only half-time employment for regular workers. Small business closures common during month. No immediate betterment seen in labor market conditions. Brighter aspects include projected openings of brass manufacturing and meat packing plants. Disillusioned jobseekers returning to area after fruitless search elsewhere.

CUT BANK—(386 jobseekers, 141 new; 293 men, 93 women). Adverse weather cut employment in construction and trade industries. Workers returning to area after job completions in other areas. Oil field work spotty with only few new drilling locations. Farm work mostly winter feeding and maintenance jobs.

DILLON—(222 jobseekers, 98 new; 162 men, 60 women). Construction mostly in shape of new homes. New mortuary building half completed. Fourteen employel in potato cellars, work to last until April 15. Re-opening of theater after 3-year closure gave employment to four workers. Road conditions caused closure of talc mining resulting in layoff of 16 mill workers. Labor supply and demand in balance.

GLASGOW, Fort Peck, Malta, Opheim—(502 jobseekers, 175 new; 385 men, 117 women). Air base employment at 930, down 245 from October. Base housing contractor has 105 employed, 70 less than last month. Contracts for two missile bases to be let in January. Work on air base runways and parking area halted with only office and shop staffs retained for equipment maintenance and repair during winter months. Farm demand limited to livestock feeders.

GLENDIVE, Circle, Wibaux—(246 jobseekers, 138 new; 198 men, 48 women). Outside work on unsettled basis depending on weather. Less volume in trade and service industries reflect reduced buying power as a result of poor farm crops. Wild cat drilling in Circle area highlighted oil field scene. Farm hiring followed normal seasonal patterns.

GREAT FALLS, Choteau, Fort Benton, Stanford—(2,478 jobseekers, 862 new; 1,906 men, 572 women). Hiring in trade industries highlighted the November labor scene. Adverse weather caused widespread construction layoffs with later recalls as conditions bettered. Bid for multi-million dollar Missouri River bridge to be opened early January. Farm hiring limited with upswing expected next two months. Area labor supply 64 per cent higher than last year.

HAMILTON, Stevensville—(359 jobseekers, 112 new; 273 men, 86 women). Adverse weather plus normal seasonal downturn pulled employment down in construction, lumbering, Forest Service, and agriculture. Area mining operations closed for winter. Trade and service hiring for holiday season behind last year. Idled workers returning to area with completion of Missoula sugar refining campaign.

HAVRE, Chinook, Harlem—(485 jobseekers, 268 new; 386 men, 99 women). Work applications more than doubled last year's figure. Winter employment outlook only fair. Ten new homes only building projects. Extra hiring planned by most merchants for holiday season. Railroad employment diminishing. Farm employment prospects poor.

HELENA, Boulder, Garrison, Townsend, White Sulphur Springs—(897 jobseekers, 325 new; 709 men, 188 women). Labor demand during month primarily for workers in clerical, sales, and unskilled classifications. Reduced turnover in trade industries limiting need for added help. Some idled construction workers recalled after first real winter storm. Farm labor demand slow.

KALISPELL, Columbia Falls, Eureka, Libby, Whitefish—(1,662 jobseekers, 385 new; 1,195 men, 467 women). Lower lumber prices caused closure of some small sawmills; others on short work weeks or reducing forces. About 350 workers idled. Cold weather and heavy snow cut into construction and logging employment. Christmas tree harvest completed. Holiday hiring expected to provide employment for 100 extra workers.

LEWISTOWN, Harlowton, Ryegate, Winnett—(267 jobseekers, 96 new; 207 men, 60 women). Seasonal pressures lowered nonagricultural employment levels. Farm hiring 11 per cent over a year ago. Trade industries provided most job openings during November followed by construction and forestry. Local labor supply adequate to meet immediate needs.

LIVINGSTON, Big Timber—(317 jobseekers 109 new; 196 men, 121 women). Logging and sawmill work fairly stable despite temporary shutdowns during cold weather and snow. Work continues on one major highway project. Oil drilling of one well operating with crew of 16. Railroad employment unchanged but extra gangs eliminated for winter. Farm employment at minimum.

LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

Employment—	Nov. 1959	Oct. 1959	Nov. 1958	Nov. Avg. 1950-58
Industrial Employment	155,500	159,200	164,600	158,800
New Job Applicants	5,728	3,850	4,552	3,706
Job Applicants, End of Month	17,740	10,166	13,013	7,079
Insured Unemployment, Week of	**Dec. 5 1959**	**Nov. 6 1959**	**Dec. 5 1958**	**Avg. 1st Dec. Wk. 1955-59**
New and Renewal Claims	1,821	1,676	1,779	1,752
Unemployed Weeks Filed	10,702	6,127	7,688	7,046
Total Unemployment Claims	12,523	7,803	9,467	8,798

NINE YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
1951	141.9	139.4	140.3	145.9	149.4	154.1	153.5	154.6	154.3	152.4	151.7	150.6	149.0
1952	140.5	140.7	143.0	149.7	154.8	159.9	159.5	161.2	160.4	157.9	156.0	154.9	153.2
1953	145.8	144.5	146.3	149.7	153.1	158.0	158.5	160.6	160.3	159.6	157.6	156.4	154.2
1954	146.7	145.5	147.2	151.1	155.7	161.6	164.1	165.4	154.8	153.9	158.2	155.7	155.0
1955	148.4	146.8	147.4	153.4	158.4	166.8	168.2	170.4	169.8	165.9	162.4	160.3	159.8
1956	154.3	152.1	154.2	160.7	167.0	175.0	175.7	177.5	176.9	173.6	167.9	165.2	166.7
1957	159.0	157.8	158.6	163.0	168.6	174.8	176.9	176.8	175.2	170.0	165.4	161.1	167.3
1958	151.9	149.0	149.2	153.6	159.0	164.5	165.0	167.0	165.0	162.0	160.0	157.8	158.7
1959	152.2	150.9	152.3	158.2	162.6	167.8	167.1	169.7	158.5	159.2	155.5*		

*Preliminary estimate.

Along the Hiring Line—Field Summary, Dec. 1

MILES CITY, Baker, Ekalaka, Broadus, Jordan, Terry—(275 jobseekers, 176 new; 216 men, 59 women). Labor market conditions normal for this time of year with seasonal declines in construction, agriculture, and outside activities. Volume in trade channels lower as result of dry summer season which adversely affected farm and ranch profits. In-migration of workers creating more competition for existing job openings.

MISSOULA, Drummond, Arlee, Superior—(1,241 jobseekers, 879 new; 876 men, 365 women). Most workers idled by two-month old lumber industry dispute back to work. Drop in orders at one lumber manufacturing firm idled over 100 workers. Night shift at pre-fab home plant eliminated, 18 workers idled. Construction on both new plywood plant and paper mill in good progress. Christmas tree harvest and sugar refining ended during month.

POLSON—(325 jobseekers, 108 new; 272 men, 53 women). Early winter storm caused temporary shutdowns in construction, logging, and plywood mills. Christmas tree harvest employment over last year. Two new commercial buildings to be ready for occupancy early next year. Further expansion seen in lumber and wood products with opening of new mills in area.

SHELBY—(265 jobseekers, 147 new; 208 men, 57 women). Weather controlled employment levels in construction and outside endeavors during month. Most workers called back as needed and as weather moderated. Remodeling completed of four business houses damaged in July fire. No early signs of extra holiday hiring. Railroad hiring non-existent. Farm hiring at low level.

SIDNEY—(182 jobseekers, 76 new; 131 men, 51 women). Most jobseekers in unskilled classifications. Road construction at standstill. Most building in form of new homes. Good projects on 1960 construction agenda including schools and city sewage system. Safflower harvest completed. Sugar refining campaign will end late December. Farm labor demand light.

THOMPSON FALLS, Hot Springs—(231 jobseekers, 78 new; 205 men, 26 women). Employment in lumber and sawmills fairly steady despite softer lumber markets. Noxon Dam working forces unchanged; power house installations 90 per cent complete. Highway projects suspended for winter. Layoff of railroad extra gang workers continued. Trade and service industries at good level.

WOLF POINT, Plentywood, Scobey—(355 jobseekers, 140 new; 282 men, 73 women). Increased jobseekers due to seasonal declines in construction and agriculture. Workers returning to area after job closures in other locales. Building and remodeling projects continue with reduced forces. Worker layoffs prevalent in cafes and farm implement firms. Farm hiring for short-time jobs only.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Compiled in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			Net Change	
	Nov. 1959 (2)	Oct. 1959 (3)	Nov. 1958	Oct. '59 to Nov. '59	Nov. '58 to Nov. '59
NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	155,500	159,200	164,600	— 3,700	— 9,100
Manufacturing	18,200	18,700	21,100	— 500	— 2,900
Durable goods	9,700	10,200	12,600	— 500	— 2,900
Lumber and timber products	7,000	7,400	7,300	— 400	— 300
Primary metals	1,300	1,300	3,800	00	— 2,500
Other (4)	1,400	1,500	1,500	— 100	— 100
Nondurable goods	8,500	8,500	8,500	00	00
Food and kindred products	5,200	5,300	4,800	— 100	400
Printing and publishing	1,700	1,700	1,700	00	00
Petroleum refining	900	800	1,000	100	— 100
Other (5)	700	700	1,000	00	— 300
Mining	4,800	5,100	9,000	— 300	— 4,200
Metal mining	2,000	2,000	5,700	00	— 3,700
Coal, quarrying and nonmetallic	800	800	800	00	00
Petroleum-natural gas productson	2,000	2,300	2,500	— 300	— 500
Contract Construction	10,100	11,600	11,900	— 1,500	— 1,800
Conractors, building construction	4,300	4,800	4,500	— 500	— 200
Contractors, other than building	2,000	2,700	3,200	— 700	— 1,200
Contractors, special trade	3,800	4,100	4,200	— 300	— 400
Transportation and utilities	18,800	19,200	19,300	— 400	— 500
Interstate railroads	9,000	9,200	9,500	— 200	— 500
Transportation except railroads	3,800	4,000	3,900	— 200	— 100
Utilities including communication	6,000	6,000	5,900	00	100
Trade	39,300	39,500	39,800	— 200	— 500
Wholesale trade	8,000	8,000	8,600	00	— 600
Retail trade	31,300	31,500	31,200	— 200	100
General merchandise and apparel	5,800	5,800	6,100	00	— 300
Food stores	4,600	4,600	4,500	00	100
Eating and drinking establishments	7,800	7,900	7,400	— 100	400
Automotive and filling stations	6,500	6,400	6,400	100	100
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	6,600	6,800	6,800	— 200	— 200
Finance, insurance and real estate	6,200	6,200	6,000	00	200
Services and miscellaneous	20,400	20,600	20,800	— 200	— 400
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc	2,600	2,600	2,500	00	100
Personal services	2,100	2,100	2,200	00	— 100
Other (6)	15,700	15,900	16,100	— 200	— 400
Government	37,700	38,300	36,700	— 600	1,000
Federal	9,200	9,300	9,000	— 100	200
State and local	28,500	29,000	27,700	— 500	800
Great Falls Area (Cascade County)	18,700	19,000	20,100	— 300	— 1,400
Manufacturing	1,900	1,900	3,000	00	— 1,100
Contract construction	1,700	1,900	2,200	— 200	— 500
Transportation and utilities	2,100	2,100	2,200	00	— 100
Trade, wholesale and retail	5,700	5,700	5,600	00	100
Services and miscellaneous (7)	4,000	4,100	4,100	— 100	— 100
Government	3,300	3,300	3,000	00	300

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.

(2) Preliminary estimates based on return from samples of 739 selected Montana establishments.

(3) Figures previously released have been revised on return from 1,112 such establishments.

(4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.

(5) Includes apparel, chemicals, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.

(6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, non-profit membership organizations and businesses not otherwise classified.

(7) Same as (6) above, also includes finance, real estate and mining.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET ACTIVITIES IN NOV. 1959 AND NOV. 1958

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placement								U.I. Claims	
	Nov. 1959		Nov. 1958		Nov. 1959		Nov. 1958		Nov. 1959				Nov. 1958				Wk. 12-5	
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	1959	1958
Anaconda	93	27	101	32	1,395	794	378	103	9	2	11	—	18	8	26	12	1,177*	312
Billings	862	224	709	151	1,978	708	1,677	492	590	99	689	258	336	95	431	162	1,294	997
Bozeman	191	43	201	65	508	112	544	182	154	39	193	76	120	38	158	53	169	234
Butte	269	74	440	100	3,164	793	2,021	595	49	15	64	20	116	12	128	42	2,360	1,096
Cut Bank	141	48	70	26	386	138	261	93	44	34	78	22	73	27	100	50	218	229
Dillon	98	31	80	33	222	67	198	74	28	54	82	36	30	50	80	40	140	136
Glasgow	175	57	133	35	502	163	537	165	153	15	168	83	113	13	126	49	482	441
Glendive	138	44	101	36	246	70	162	59	94	21	115	37	55	17	72	31	133	139
Great Falls	862	224	520	137	2,478	869	1,567	425	407	80	487	142	328	62	390	120	1,535	1,083
Hamilton	112	38	66	27	359	118	244	74	35	67	102	23	28	32	60	23	302	190
Havre	268	77	173	47	485	155	352	126	150	56	206	83	131	32	163	84	344	351
Helena	325	112	261	80	897	313	697	218	244	17	261	143	153	15	168	60	566	524
Kalispell	385	108	609	195	1,662	486	1,169	325	179	17	196	51	190	3	193	57	1,177	1,042
Lewistown	96	40	56	16	267	93	182	82	56	20	76	34	50	18	68	35	178	180
Livingston	109	20	157	38	317	64	345	98	75	4	79	39	54	11	65	22	250	328
Miles City	176	44	179	56	275	80	350	111	57	38	95	21	82	38	120	38	210	299
Missoula	879	310	308	85	1,241	388	910	241	270	39	309	139	183	20	203	97	861	747
Polson	108	29	63	16	325	101	254	88	134	31	165	51	23	13	36	12	255	254
Shelby	147	55	87	27	265	122	332	80	75	4	79	30	69	33	102	49	215	212
Sidney	76	17	79	30	182	40	169	76	52	58	110	32	48	18	66	34	135	154
Thomp. Falls	78	21	64	24	231	69	290	85	34	3	37	14	36	9	45	21	217	251
Wolf Point	140	32	95	32	355	99	374	120	20	11	31	13	31	11	42	12	305	274
TOTALS	8,728	1,675	4,552	1,288	17,740	5,842	13,013	3,917	2,909	724	3,633	1,347	2,267	575	2,842	1,103	12,523	9,467

*Include 367 claims of the Federal Employees UC Program, 253 same a year ago.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. (1) 1959	Oct. (2) 1959	Nov. 1958	Nov. (1) 1959	Oct. (2) 1959	Nov. 1958	Nov. (1) 1959	Oct. (2) 1959	Nov. 1958
All Manufacturing	$92.93	$93.13	$93.15	38.4	39.8	40.5	2.42	2.34	2.30
Durable goods	90.88	93.30	91.94	37.4	39.2	39.8	2.43	2.38	2.30
Primary metals	3)	3)	94.16	3)	3)	39.9	3)	3)	2.36
Nondurable goods (4)	94.87	92.80	95.68	40.2	40.7	41.6	2.36	2.28	2.30
Food and kindred products	85.00	82.75	88.36	42.5	43.1	44.4	2.00	1.92	1.99
All Mining	106.42	104.04	99.55	42.4	40.8	40.8	2.51	2.55	2.44
Metal mining	3)	3)	94.38	3)	3)	39.0	3)	3)	2.42
Transportation and Utilities (except rys. (5)	99.23	94.37	96.48						
Transportation (except railroads)	115.09	105.47	107.50						
Utilities and communication	88.31	86.41	88.81	39.6	39.1	41.5	2.23	2.21	2.14

(1) Preliminary estimates. (2) Figures previously released have been revised on more complete returns.
(3) Data not available due to strike in metal mining and primary metals industries.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION OF MONTANA

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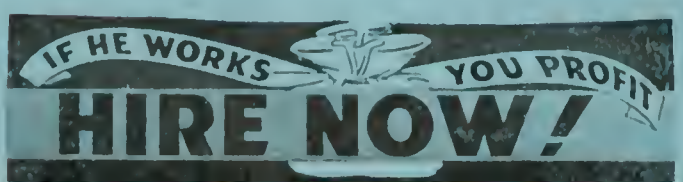

CALL YOUR MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE WHEN YOU NEED QUALIFIED, EXPERIENCED WORKERS!

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